

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, generally fair, followed by increasing clouds and threatening weather Sunday afternoon; west to north west winds.

NO. 1,273.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1897—SIXTEEN PAGES.

The circulation of The Times yesterday was
45,964 Copies.
Daily average last week,
41,278 Copies.

THREE CENTS.

FIGHTING IN HONOLULU

Frequent Clashes Between Native Police and Marines.

PITCHED BATTLE AVERTED

The Marines, Enraged at the Arrest of One of Their Number, Attempted to Storm the Jail—Prevented by the Arrival of One of Their Superiors.

Honolulu, via San Francisco, July 24.—There have been frequent clashes of late between the native police and the marines and sailors from the American men-of-war in port. A repetition of the scenes enacted on the streets of Valparaiso, a few years ago, which involved Chili and the United States in a serious diplomatic dispute, is threatened unless stringent measures are adopted at once.

The men-of-war say they are not only persecuted by the local police when ashore, but are clubbed outrageously on every possible occasion, and relieved of their money in the most open-handed manner.

On July 4 a regular pitched battle between fifty or more marines and half as many native police was threatened and blood would surely have been spilt but for the timely arrival on the scene of Capt. Colton, commander of the Philadelphia. He had been warned that his men were about to attack the police and he took a hand in the dispute just as hostilities were about to begin, ordering his men back to the cruiser.

The row started over the arrest of a man from the Philadelphia named Maber. Maber says he was taken without provocation, beaten unmercifully and then carried into a back room and relieved of the few dollars he had in his pocket, after which he was dragged to the police station and locked up on the charge of being a common nuisance. About fifty of Maber's friends started in a body for the police station with the intention of releasing the imprisoned man.

Capt. Parker, senior captain, who is a native and a man of great presence of mind and bravery, was warned of the marines' intention, and dispatched a mounted policeman to call in eight mounted patrolmen, all white men. Capt. Parker's arrangements were not completed any too soon, for the tide came down with a rush, tearing the rails from the fence across the street and preparing to make a concerted attack on the police station.

The band of marines, led by their captain, drew up in front of the door and halted for consultation. In the interim, Capt. Colton appeared. When the Philadelphia's commander arrived the marines had begun to throw stones at the building, breaking several windows, but at Capt. Colton's order they all halted and stood motionless, muttering threats against the police.

The following day, after hearing the evidence of the native police against Maber, Police Judge de la Vergne dismissed the charge and set the marines at liberty. The marines have sworn to get even with the police at the earliest opportunity. The police are constantly on the alert, expecting an attack at any time.

MADMAN'S MURDEROUS WORK.

He Killed Nine Men and Boys and Six Women.

San Francisco, July 24.—Hong Kong papers which arrived today by the steamer China say that a native of British North Borneo killed fifteen men and women and badly wounded three others.

At Kallang, on May 27, British Agent Barratt says that reports came to him that a coolie named Ahn had been seen at Gumbatun. Barratt hastened to the place with four police. They found Ahn, a tall, dark, like a mad dog by one of Gumbatun followers, and nearby were the hideously slashed dead bodies of nine men and boys and six women. The cause of Ahn's madness was his wife's infidelity with a man in the village. When the husband discovered it he was attacked with rage, frothed at the mouth, drew his razor-edged kris and started out to kill. He slaughtered all he met as he dashed down the street.

MASKED TROLLEY CAR ROBBERS.

Passengers in Chicago Held Up and Their Pockets Rifled.

Chicago, July 24.—Another trolley car hold-up took place last night on the Ogden avenue line of the Chicago and Provision electric system. The scene of attack was at West Forty-fourth street.

Three masked men boarded the car and leveled guns at Conductor Doty, Motorman Nelson and at two passengers, J. Bentley and R. J. Cox. Then the robbers proceeded to rifle the pockets of their victims, securing \$4.25 in cash, two gold watches and two revolvers. They made good their escape.

CRETANS ARE DEFIANT.

Refuse to Be Pacified Until the Turkish Troops Depart.

Canaco, July 24.—The Cretan delegates have again informed Admiral Canavari, the commander of the allied fleets, that they will accept no arrangement until the Ottoman troops have departed from the island.

The insurgents consider that the arrival of Djavid Pasha indicates the intention of the Porte to retain a garrison in Crete in defiance of the powers.

PROPOSAL TO DIVIDE HONORS.

Report of an Offer by Prof. Harper to Prof. Andrews.

Chicago, July 24.—Dr. Andrews, of Brown University, may come to Chicago. It is said that Prof. Harper, of the University of Chicago, has offered Prof. Andrews the joint presidency of the university, each to be in control six months of the year. There can be no clash between the two executives, as each, as soon as his duties are ended, is to absent himself from the university. For six months he would be an exile, but he would continue to draw his salary.

COURTS AGAINST THE MINERS.

A Decision Restraining Them From Gathering at the Works.

Altoona, Pa., July 24.—Hundreds of the striking miners at Gallitzin gathered in the courthouse at Altoona today and were depressed at the continuation of the injunction issued against them on last Tuesday restraining them from gathering at the works or interfering with non-union workmen. The outlook for a settlement of their grievances in this region is very dark. The operators consider the decision of the court a notable victory and say that it practically will end violence as a factor in the settlement of the labor disputes.

About 2,000 miners in the Cambria and Clearfield regions have gone out because of the refusal of the operators to comply with their request for a check weighing, as is permitted by law. The mines affected are operated by the Sterling Coal Company, Dunham & Spengler, Barnes & Tucker and the Vandalia Coal Company. A mass meeting at Altoona today was attended by several thousand striking miners. Propositions to return to work were refused amid enthusiasm.

GOMPERTS CALLS A CONFERENCE.

Summons Officers of the National Trades Unions to a Meeting.

President Gomper, of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday sent telegrams to officers of thirty-eight national trade union calling for a conference, to be held at Wheeling, W. Va., at noon on Tuesday, July 27. This was done in response to a telegram from President Rathford, of the United Mine Workers of America, in which he says that peaceable assemblage and free speech have been forbidden and suppressed in West Virginia.

RATCHFORD DEMANDS HELP

Says That the Railroad Men Must Give Assistance.

Engineers Expected to Respond to the Call of the Strikers—Program of the Organizers.

Fairmont, W. Va., July 24.—President M. D. Ratcliff left Fairmont this morning. Before going he said: "I have not asked Arthur or the engineers for anything yet. I expect them to respond when called upon financially and otherwise. Otherwise means that they refuse to haul coal. I hope it will come to a point where the railroad men will have to show their hands. I expect the miners of the Fairmont district to quit work Monday. I am satisfied with the situation. At Tuesday's conference we must adopt drastic measures to win or all will go down together. If the railroad men won't haul, they must respond or forever hold their peace."

James W. Rea, president of the Painters and Decorators, is in the field; he speaks at Clarksburg tomorrow. Debs and Mahon will speak tonight and Sunday at Wheeling. On Monday the miners of the Fairmont district are expected to quit work. "The program ends our work, whether next Tuesday's meeting at Wheeling," said Debs. "The conference must result in a decisive movement, all the labor that is interested must stand as one or all will fall together."

The mine that politics influences the strike is "damnable." The situation is unchanged. The operators claim that the men are working today and believe that the strike will not become general. Four lodges of the United Mine Workers were organized at Altoona, Monaca and Kings mines.

Organizer Miller is in charge in the absence of Debs and Mahon. All the union officers will make the executive board for the district.

Senator Cauden was called back Friday night from Parkersburg, and says the strike is a failure. There is not a question of the wages, but a question of rates with the railroads. There is an unfair advantage enjoyed by the big operators to squeeze the little ones. "True uniformity will never prevail," he said.

Operator R. Hite was arrested Friday for shooting at miners, and was released on \$4,000 bail.

SERIOUS SITUATION AT ALTON.

Coal Prices Tumbled and Manufacturers Being Closed.

Chicago, July 24.—The strike in the southwestern Illinois districts is complete. Not a pick was lifted yesterday in the Alton mines, and the district surrounding them. More than 3,000 men are on strike. The price of coal has tumbled, and manufacturing concerns are being closed.

The danger most threatening at Alton is the inability of the water works and electric company to secure coal. The water works is almost without coal, and unless there is relief from some source the city will be without light and power within a few days.

Galesburg, Joliet, Aurora, Elgin, Kankakee and other manufacturing towns are almost entirely out of coal.

DISORDERS IN COLUMBUS.

Strikers Resort to Violence Against Working Miners.

Columbus, Ind., July 24.—Rioting strikers caused scenes of wild confusion in Columbus last evening. Workingmen who have taken their places in the Mooney tannery were assaulted and beaten. The workingmen were not assaulted until they had separated and were several blocks from the factory.

John Gibday was waylaid in the north part of the city and severely beaten. W. E. Turner was also badly beaten. A number of the strikers have been arrested and others will be.

Secretary Sherman at Amagansett.

Amagansett, N. Y., July 24.—Secretary John Sherman and his family arrived here today. Mr. Sherman looks very pale. He said: "I have come to live with my daughter for a short time, and on account of important business it will be impossible for me to remain over a week. While I am here I shall drop all business and avail myself of the opportunity for a rest. I shall take morning walks and regain my lost health as fast as possible."

\$5.00 Mountain Excursions via Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

To Virginia Hot Springs, Greencastle White Sulphur and other noted resorts. Tickets good going Saturday and returning following Monday. Inquire at C. & O. offices.

Dr. Henry's Headache Powders, a prompt relief for all headaches. Price 10c.

ADJOURNED WITHOUT DAY

The President No Longer Has Congress on His Hands.

FINAL SCENES OF THE SESSION

Applause of a Perfunctory Character—The House Do-Nothing Policy Maintained Until the End—All the Legislators Give Evidence of Pleasure Over the End.

One of the longest and in many respects one of the most unusual sessions of Congress ever held came to a close last night at 9 o'clock when, according to agreement previously reached, the Speaker at one end of the Capitol and the Vice President at the other declared the respective houses adjourned without day.

The closing scenes were without special incident. The suppressed House was suppressed by the Speaker up to the very last, with the exception of a few Republican members who were so delighted at the thought that they would soon be out from under the restraint they have come with ill-concealed grace, that they had reached a condition where the dignity of the high office of the Speaker did not appeal to their sensibilities. Several of these gentlemen were ever present on the floor and inclined to be talkative, but their jubilation was somewhat repressed by their associates, who clung to them like a brother in distress.

The House recessed from time to time as the "business" of the body demanded. Nothing was done during the afternoon and when the House met after the action of the Senate there was a short-lived whirlwind of excitement when the official announcement came that the tariff bill report on the tariff had been agreed to. It was largely applause of a perfunctory character. Then came the final exhibition of the power of the Speaker and the majority. It was manifested in connection with the currency message. Important as it was, it was rushed through the House under the gun, much after the fashion of the enactment of the tariff bill.

One petty hour was given to the consideration of this measure, divided among the two parties. The time of the Republicans was consumed in making businesslike speeches on the great work of the Republican party, and its campaign promises. On the other side, the little time allowed was used to the best advantage in puncturing the claims of the Republicans and showing up the practical impossibility of attaining what is sought by the high methods involved. The whole thing was shown to be a sham never to better the condition of the people in whose behalf it is said to have been conceived.

With this proposition of the Administration out of the way and the hour for adjournment having been fixed, there was nothing to do but take a recess and await the hour for dissolution.

Meantime, on the other side of the Capitol the scenes were somewhat livelier. The rogues were absent, but the Vice President continued to be a presiding officer by his rule and accompanied the suppression of the Senate as far as possible. Fortunately for him he found the votes on the Democratic side of the chamber to support him in his position. When the joint resolution providing for final adjournment was reached, the Senate was left before that body and objection was once made to its consideration. The claim was made, as indicated in this paper yesterday, that it was privileged and not subject to the rule which carries it over one day upon objection being made.

A noisy volume of disorderly conduct was discovered and cited by the Vice President. Mr. Allen promptly appealed from the decision of the chair, and was not permitted to discuss the appeal. Senatorial courtesy does a great many strange things, and the calling of the roll was affirmed by a vote that was by no means political in its nature, and the resolution was adopted. The friends of the foreclosed proceedings with respect to the Union Pacific road tried in vain to prevent the consummation of that steel of millions of the people's money. The minority, however, was not so easily satisfied. The last Administration was not checked, and by the time Congress again meets it will have been consummated and all the rights of the United States lost forever.

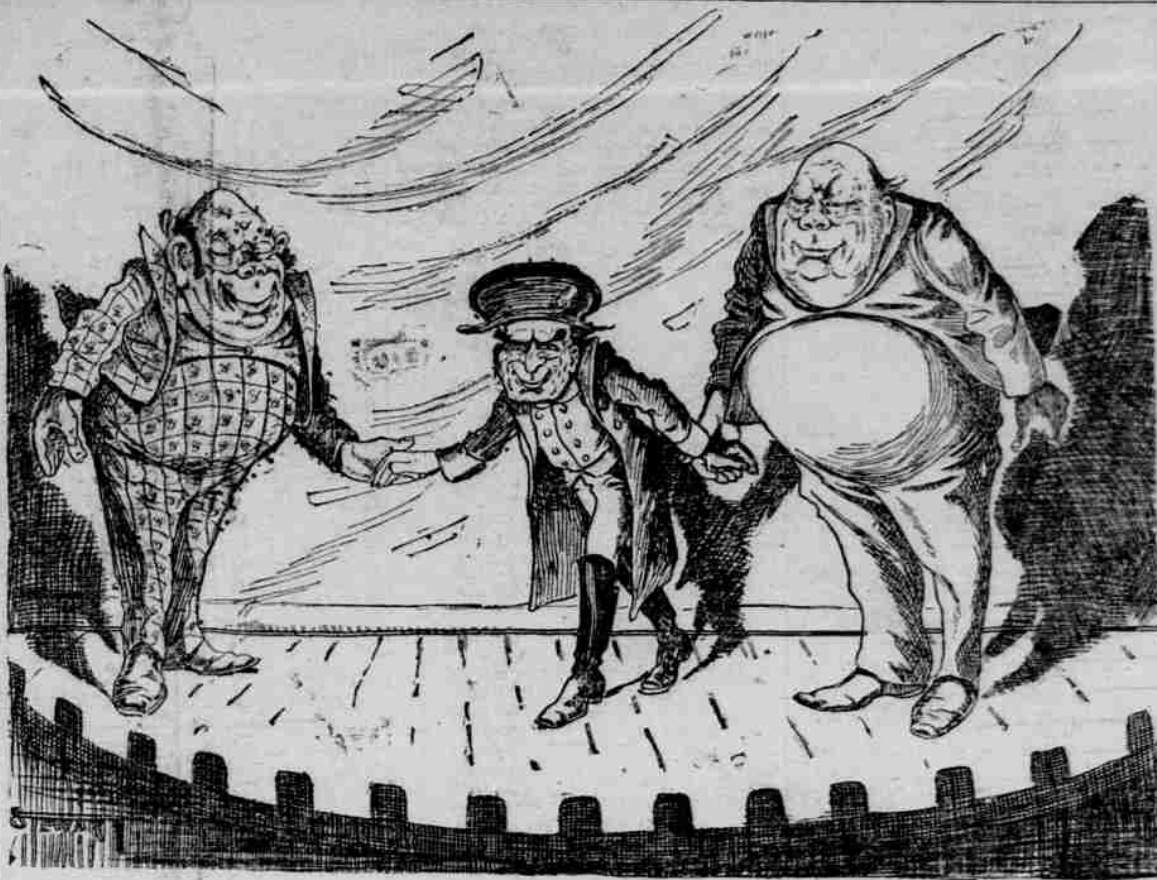
The currency message fared not so well in the Senate. Had there been any effort there to pass it, the final result of the day's work would not have been as it was. There was a tacit understanding between the Republicans and the Democrats that no such thing should be attempted and that bargain was carried out. The message was left lying on the table and will continue to be there until Congress again meets. Then the fight against it will begin in earnest.

The end came in the Senate peacefully. The Vice President made one of those little speeches that invariably occur in the Senate, preceded by a vote of thanks that emanated from the Democratic side of the chamber. These votes of thanks have come from the minority in the Senate, and they come regularly regardless of what kind of a presiding officer the Vice President may have been. But in this connection it is but fair to say that Mr. Hobart has been a good officer. He has learned the ropes rapidly. There are times when even a Vice President is compelled to disengage himself, but the Senate upholds him. Mr. Hobart in this respect is not more noted than any of the distinguished gentlemen who have preceded him, whatever the party may be to which they belonged.

The announcement of the dissolution was received with a broad smile on the face of Mr. Allison and a clapping of his hands. Mr. Gear, his colleague, threw up his hands in an enthusiastic gesture and several loud applause were heard in the gallery. Senators shook hands all around and a race was then made for the hotels. By tonight none but the regulars who stay here the year round will be left in the city.

In the House there was some boisterous conduct, and the Republicans gave every manifestation of pleasure. The Speaker descended the throne and was surrounded by a number of his satellites, who followed him to his room, where they showered words of praise upon him, especially those who had received nice berths in the shape of committee assignments. This Congress will go home and the people will be glad to know that it is for several months at least, incapable of doing the country any more harm. The President now has Congress off his hands.

Dr. Henry's Blood Ten regulates the organs and makes perfect health.



MARK OF CAIN ON WEYLER

An English Correspondent Describes His Career of Crime.

A BLACK PAGE IN HISTORY

Dreadful Sufferings Inflicted Upon the Pacific by This Monster in Human Form—Slaughter of the Innocent—Starvation and Disease—Help the Sword's Bloody Work.

London, July 24.—The correspondent of the Chronicle at Sagua sends details of the unspeakable cruelty of Gen. Weyler in his attempts to repress the revolution. He says:

Weyler ignores the eastern district, where Cuba Libre is an accomplished fact. True, he holds a few towns there at great cost, but they are really besieged. In the west, once the best portion of the island, there is now a howling waste. The insurgents roam there at their pleasure, dodging the heavy columns. The pacificos are still dying of starvation, yellow fever or small-pox. The position of these unfortunate is heartrending.

It seems impossible to find a more accurate picture of the barbarous order which compels them on pain of death to abandon their homes to the torments of the soldiers and find starvation in the Spanish towns. The protection, so-called, is provided on reservations of any waste land near the cities, where the reconcentrados are crowded together with palm leaves. The thoughtful care that provided these crude materials for shelter, after burning their homes, took no trouble to provide food for them.

It is this act, the compulsory starvation of thousands, that will add another blot to the bloody record of Spain, and that is disgusting many of the leading officers in the colony, who are not slow now in condemning the famous policy of the captain general. The scenes daily in the filthy, reeking settlements of the reconcentrados are so utterly revolting that the Spanish soldiers, who are sent to guard them, are often driven to the verge of madness by the sight of the misery of the people and the give of their sorry rations of bread to stop the mournful wails of the children for bread. Yet there is no hope for them, no change of the famine being assuaged. Smallpox is rife among the poor wretches, while yellow fever dances in ghastly attendance.

The condition of the Spanish troops is nearly as pitiful, the poor, ragged Spaniards enduring hardships and plodding wearily in straw shoes and torn, harsh tunics, and the desertion of the men is daily increasing. The lack of ambulances and medical stores. Lastly, the insurgents, driven to desperation by aggression, their homes destroyed and their women wronged, have, perhaps, a better time than the Spanish soldiers, but when they are captured there is little left for them. Neither mercy nor quarter is shown. Every day prisoners are executed for the "crime of rebellion." Before the final scene, I hear on the authority of eyewitnesses, inquisitorial tortures are resorted to if the victims are suspected of withholding information.

The executions take place with some regularity. The soldiers look on them as regular parades. A band plays a lively Spanish quickstep, and the doomed men, plumed and armed, are placed kneeling against a wall. Priests are in attendance to throw the veil of religion over official murder. Some of the victims die bravely, shouting "Cuba Libre!" others die gladly, sickened of life by confinement and ill-treatment, and others have to be supported to the place of execution. Recruits are usually placed on parade to accustom them to the sight of blood. An officer, with sword raised, cries "Firing!" and the blade falls. A sentinel shouts as the ghastly gain is allowed to pass.

CARLIST MOVEMENT IN SPAIN.

Leaders Taking Advantage of the Monarchy's Many Woes.

London, July 24.—A Madrid dispatch says the Carlist leaders have decided to begin an active political agitation throughout Spain, because of the general feeling of unrest which prevails among all classes and political parties.

Cuba's "Queen" a Prisoner.

Dr. Hernandez's Brave Widow Captured by the Spanish.

Havana, July 24.—The Queen of Cuba in the name given to the insurgent corps to a fair and heroic woman who has just been taken prisoner by the Spaniards at Juanao, Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara province.

Her name is Maria de la Luz Noriega.

Until the day that she fell into the hands of the Spanish column of Col. Orozco she was the wife of Dr. Hernandez, a Cuban insurgent. Now the Dr. Hernandez's widow, she was found by the Spaniards in a desperate fight with Orozco's column, and his wife was found by the Spaniards kneeling and sobbing by his side. She is twenty-five years old, and, being a Creole of Pinar del Rio province, is of the purest blonde type, with golden hair and blue eyes. Her hands were covered with diamonds and her dress when arrested was neat and elegant. She was famous among the Cubans for her patriotism and courage.

At Paso Real de San Diego she was captured by the Cuban soldiers and inspired them to follow. Maceo in one of his most brilliant cavalry charges, "Maria" as Maceo called her, was as brave as Maceo. She was always at the front with a sword in her hand.

FAME OR DEATH FOR ANDREE

If Alive He Has Probably Crossed the Pole.

He May Land in Alaska or Siberia—His Chances for Success Considered Fair.

London, July 24.—Geographers and aeronauts are hopeful that Andree's novel method of attempting to reach the north pole by means of a balloon will prove successful. The reports of the capture of carrier pigeons bringing news from the explorer are now generally discredited, and it is not believed that Andree will be heard from in some time. The consensus of opinion among experts is that the first authentic news will come either from Alaska or Siberia. One expert in ballooning, with whom Andree consulted, declares that the trip to the pole will be an act of accomplishment than a balloon voyage from the south to the north of Europe, for the reason that no variations of temperature will be met with. The long Arctic day will be another advantage. It is not denied that Andree has assumed grave risks, but it is believed that he has a fair chance of success.

Andree's balloon, when it started, rose to a height of 400 feet and appeared to travel north-northeast at the rate of about twenty-two miles an hour. If that rate were maintained, and the balloon traveled straight, it would take but a comparatively short time to cross over the pole.

BROWN WAS TIRED OF LIFE

Young Georgetown Printer's Reason for Swallowing Carbolic Acid.

He Took the Poison on Going to Bed and Died in Convulsions Shortly After.

Benjamin T. Brown, twenty-two years of age, a printer, committed suicide today 9 o'clock last night by swallowing two ounces of carbolic acid at his home, No. 1020 Twenty-ninth street northwest. The only cause assigned for the deed is the young man's own statement that he was tired of life.

Brown was employed at the office of the Georgetown Courant, but work was slack, and his friends believe that this is the real cause of his suicide. He had given no previous intimation of his intention, but was yesterday making preparations to go to Bay Ridge Monday with some friends. Last night he returned home apparently in a cheerful mood, and immediately retired to his chamber and went to bed. A few moments later he called to his mother that he was ill. Upon reaching his bedside she detected the odor of the acid, and to her inquiry he informed her that he had drank the poison. He could only say that he was tired of living.

Dr. Suter was hastily summoned, but could render no relief as the acid had burned the young man terribly. He died a few moments later, in convulsions. Brown was well known in Georgetown as a soldier and industrious. He was a member of Peck Memorial Church and well regarded.

THE TARIFF BILL NOW LAW

President McKinley Signs It With a Lady's Gold Pen.

THE CABINET WAS PRESENT

Done at the White House at 4:04 p. m.—Congressmen Dingley and Hager Carried the Bill to the President for His Signature Immediately After Its Passage.

President McKinley intended to go to the Capitol yesterday to sign the tariff bill as soon as it was passed. He ordered his carriage to be at the White House at 2:45 o'clock to convey him there, but fifteen minutes before the time arrived he changed his mind and telephoned that he would remain at the Executive Mansion and would receive the tariff bill there.

He was joined by Secretaries Gage and Wilson, Attorney General McKenna, and Postmaster General Gax, representing the Cabinet, and Mr. Halstead and Mr. Dick, his personal friends. A trifling before 4 o'clock Congressmen Dingley, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Hager, chairman of the committee on enrolled bills, drove up to the White House. They were met by Secretary Porter and escorted to the President's room. After the briefest sort of a greeting, Mr. Dingley formally informed the President that he and Mr. Hager had with them the tariff bill, at the same time handing the great document to the President.

Mr. McKinley said with a smile that he would sign it at once, and turned to the last page to affix his signature to the act which would revolutionize all prevailing prices.

As he did so, Secretary Porter handed him a dozen pens to select one from, and nearly every one else in the room had a fountain pen handy, and asked the President to sign with it. In his dilemma the President took the one tendered him by Congressman Dingley, and, remarking that he thought Mr. Dingley had earned the honor of furnishing the pen, dipped it in ink and a moment later wrote "William McKinley" on the paper, and, at 4:04 o'clock, the tariff bill became a law.

The pen used was gold, and was a great handle. It was a lady's pen, and belonged to either Mrs. Dingley or her daughter.

There were enough Senators at the White House yesterday morning to hold a session and pass the tariff bill in that historic building, had they been so inclined. One of the first to arrive was Senator Hanna. He was followed by Senator Mason, who urged the President to fill a couple of vacancies. Senator Nelson also wanted a slice of this official pie for his Minnesota constituents. Senator Davis had a hurried talk with the President concerning foreign affairs and the tariff bill.

Senator Hawley and his colleague, Senator Platt, occupied the President's time for a few moments, urging the claims for political preferment of two Republicans in the National State, and Senator Aldrich talked with Mr. McKinley about the proposed currency message. Senator Atkins then turned to secure a consular appointment, but was informed by the President that no more consularships will be considered until September.

Congressman Hawley, of Texas, saw Mr. McKinley and was given to understand that the name of James Hunt was to be sent to the Senate to be confirmed as collector of internal revenue in the Fourth district of Texas. George L. Liebrecht will later be appointed marshal for the Western district of Texas.

Attorney General McKenna took some pardon papers to the President, and discussed department business with him. The President has nearly completed all his arrangements for his summer vacation at Lake Champlain and about all that is required now is the packing of several trunks. Unless some change is made in the program he will leave Washington Wednesday on a special train, going direct to Lake Champlain.

Carbonic Acid Gas Explosion.

Trenton, N. J., July 24.—A ten-gallon retort in the drug store of Oscar Davison exploded while being charged with carbonic acid gas at noon today. Walter Valk, aged sixteen, was probably fatally hurt. Oliver Twist, aged twenty-two, was also badly injured. The cellar of the drug store was wrecked.

The St. Aloysius and Gonzaga garden party and lawn festival begins Monday, August 2, and continues until the 14th. This is to be the grandest fête ever given, the revenue to go to St. Aloysius' school for boys. Admission, 10 cents; season tickets, 25 cents. New novelty in program every night. All are invited.

Dr. Henry's Headache Powders will cure headaches from any cause.

Try Institute Business College, 8th and K. None better, \$25 a year, day or night.

A POLITICAL BUNGO GAME

Currency Message Sent in and Bill Passes the House.

LIES ON THE SENATE'S TABLE

Democrats and Republicans Criticize the Message, the Latter, of Course, Secretly—Belief That It Was Sent in to Bolster Up Mark Hanna's Chances.

The fate predicted for weeks with respect to the currency message has been realized. A bill containing its recommendations passed the House without a split, owing to the facility with which the majority is able to suppress the minority in that body and do anything that meets with the sanction of the Administration and the Speaker. In the Senate it lies on the clerk's table and will be up for discussion when the Senate again convenes. This message is variously criticized. The Republicans who talk for publication praise it, for it would be treason to do less than this. Still, there is no need of denying the truth as it exists. There is a great deal of adverse criticism among Republicans. They believe the thing was shoddy and that the President ought to have waited until the next session of Congress, thereby giving the people a chance to think over the situation and learn something about what their tariff bill will do. It looks too much as if the Administration feared the tariff bill would work the cure that has been promised for it, and that even before it has been given a trial the Administration is searching for a new and untried nostrum with which to dose the country.

One critic, members of both houses declare this scheme as a blind attempt to deceive the public and make it think the Administration is zealous in the cause of financial reform. There was something of this sort in the promises made at St. Louis, and this is intended to operate as a fulfillment of the pledges there made. Its chief object is to hoodwink the people of Ohio in the campaign to be made there this fall, in which Mark Hanna is the central figure. Free silver is rampant in that State, and if anything can be done to head it off the President believes he ought to do it. He is under some obligation to his late manager that no sacrifice is too great for him to make if he can save that gentleman to the United States Senate.

Those who have analyzed the bill passed by the House do not see in it any promise of the good things that are promised as a result of the free and unlimited coinage that is to be appointed. It is a hollow thing, making a great sound, and its chief result will be its noise. Of course the bill was drawn according to the ideas of the President—in fact, was submitted to him for his approval—but the renders the criticism none the less just that the proposed reform needed in our fiscal system can never be brought about through such an agency.

When the debate opens in the Senate there is every indication that it will take a wide field and lead to the old discussion of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The chances are very good that the tenor of the bill passed by the House last night will be changed altogether and that when the measure goes back to the body in which it originated it will be as a really changed as was the tariff bill which became a law yesterday.

BLIND MAN BOGS' BAD FALL.

Drops from a Rope While Lowering Himself from a Window.

Andrew H. Boggs, familiarly known as "Boggy," the blind man, who has for years stood at the corner of Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue, sustained a serious fall last night while trying to lower himself to the sidewalk by means of a rope from the third story of No. 317 Eighth street northwest.

The old man lost an eye during Price's raid in Maryland, and some time after the other eye was lost by a similar accident. He has been an applicant for a pension for years, and last night he heard that another Congress had adjourned without taking action. He claimed that he had been locked in because he would not give up his money, and then to escape made use of the rope. The fall of twenty feet shook Boggs badly, but the Emergency Hospital physicians could find no broken bones. Patrolmen Warren and Miller saw that the old man's effects were being taken care of.